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Opinion and Fact.

Mr. PERRY BELMONT has declined a Democratic nomination to represent the First, or Long Island Congress district of New York. This would seem to have been inevitable in order to preserve his consistency of conviction, for he is an advocate of the gold standard, yet, in his letter of declination, Mr. BELMONT announces that he will do all in his power " to aid the nominee of the convention " without regard to his position as to the currency.

Why? Because, to quote from his letter, " whether McKinley, with a Republican Congress, or BRYAN, with a Democratio Congress, be elected next November, there is no more probability that silver monometallism will be put on the statute book or that the Treasury will put the country on a silver basis than that Congress will vote that the mail bags be next year carried from New York to Suffolk county by stage coaches instead of by the Long Island Railway.

That is Mr. BELMONT's opinion. The opinion of Mr. WALKER HILL, President of the American Bankers' Association, as expressed at its meeting at Richmond on Tuesday, is in direct opposition. It is that the gold standard is "not secure against the policy of a President or Secretary of the Treasury hostile to gold." Nor is the opinion of the whole financial and business community any less hostile to Mr. BELMONT. In Wall Street the market falls proportionately as the prospects of BRYAN'S election are made to seem the brighter. Neither it nor the financial sentiment of which it is the barometer shares in Mr. BELMONT'S confidence in the least degree. He would not base any financial or business transaction of his own on any such mere assumption as he puts out as a politician.

These are opinions. Now as to the facts BRYAN was nominated at Kansas City on a platform which declared not only that eliver must be freely coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, but also that it will be done immediately if he is elected. Here is the

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago it 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platforn for an American financial system, made by the Amer lean people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and es part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unimited coinage of effer and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any

Nor is there any doubt in the mind of any intelligent man-and we do not except Mr. BELMONT himself -that if BRYAN, with a Congress sympathizing with the demand of that platform, shall be elected, " silver monometallism will be put on the statute book." The only sure way of preventing that catastrophe lies in the election of a President in agreement with this declaration to of the gold standard which

nominated Mr. McKINLEY and unlimited coinage of silver."

Here are two directly opposing policies, represented respectively by BRYAN and Mr. McKinley; and the one is as positive as the other. Mr. BELMONT, in pledging himself " to do all in his power " to support a Bryanite candidate in the First Congress district, pledges himself, therefore, to further " silver monometallism," for it is the essential principle of the party by which that candidate will be nominated.

Mr. BELMONT does not carry his inconsistency so far as himself to run on any such platform. Great pressure was put upon him to induce him to accept the nomination, which was given him in spite of his refusal, but he perststed in rejecting it. As a gold standard Democrat he does not belong in the Bryanite crowd, nor by any contradictory argument he may use can he dissuade men who agree with him in his opposition to " silver monometallism" that it is safe to vote for it on the assumption that there is " no probability that it will be put on the statute book " even if their votes demand it.

Whatever may be the "probability in the opinion of Mr. BELMONT, the only certainty is that the gold standard will be preserved by the party which is for it and not against it. And sensible men will vote accordingly. They prefer fact to

Progress of the British Elections.

In order to appreciate the significance of the results thus far reached in the general election which is proceeding in the United Kingdom, it may be well to glance at what took place five years ago.

The House of Commons now consists of 670 members, of whom 465 are allotted to England, 30 to Wales, 72 to Scotland and 103 to Ireland. At the general election which took place in July, 1895, there were returned 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal-Unionists, 177 Liberals, 71 Anti-Parnellites and 11 Parnellites. It will be observed that the Conservatives would have had a mafority of ten over all the other parties put together. The present Government, however, representing as it does a coalition of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, had at its back a majority of 152 when the last Parliament assembled, but owing to some losses incurred at bye elections, the Ministerial majority had dropped to about 140 before Parliament was dissolved.

Unless these figures shall have been increased in the next House of Commons, the Salisbury Cabinet will be deemed to have received a rebuff, for the appeal to the constituencies has been made under circumstances supposed to be auspicious for the party in power. In the first place, the Liberals have never been so disorganized and discouraged. In the second place, Lord ROBERTS had just announced the virtual conclusion of the war in South Africa, and the formal annexation of the Transvaal Moreover, only those persons are entitled to vote whose names appear upon the registers, which in the case of Scotland are nearly twelve months, and in the rest of the United Kingdom over nine months old. It follows

siderable, and experience has shown that to the ashes of his political fame. Liberals suffer most from losses thus incurred.

We ought, therefore, to expect a falling

off in the aggregate number of Liberal votes polled, and, as a matter of fact, we find that, in forty-nine constituencies, the results in which were declared on Tuesday, the Liberals cast nearly 12,000 fewer votes than they did five years ago. In the same constituencies the Conservatives polled upward of 10,000 votes more than they did in 1895, the excess being due presumably to the accession of new electors who have attained the voting age, during the last five years, and of whom, under normal circumstances, a large fraction would have gone to the Liberal party. Up to midnight of Tuesday, Oct. 2, the total outcome including the candidates who were returned unopposed, was 228 members, or a little more than one-third of the House, As these included only 34 Liberals and 18 Irish Nationalists, it follows that the supporters of the Salisbury Government had thus far a majority of 122 over all, and, of course, were they equally successful in the rest of the constituencies, their majority would exceed 300.

Such a result, however, is utterly out of the question, for the remaining constit uencies include the Liberal and Nationalist strongholds, and, as a matter of fact, the seat. On the other hand, the Irish Nationalists have lost one seat, that, namely, for Galway City, which they have held for many years. As yet, the defeat of the Nationalist candidate is unexplained. If it be due to dissensions between the followers of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN and those of Mr. TIMOTHY HEALY, we apprehend that other losses from the same cause may be experienced. We can no longer hope to see the reunited Irish party muster 86 votes in the next Parliament as it did before Mr. PARNELL's death, but it ought to retain the 82 seats which the Anti-Parnellites and Parnellites between them occupied in the last House of Com-

At the hour when we write the prospec is that the majority secured by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists combined will not much exceed that which they ob tained five years ago.

The Wreck of a Statesman

The exposure of the Hon. DAVID I HILL's Elmira performance has not de terred him, it appears, from further at tempts in the same line. He therefore requires a little further attention as Constitutional lawyer.

In his Brooklyn speech on Monday evening Mr. HILL said:

"It is a monstrous doctrine that the Constitution oes not extend to the territories. It has only now been invoked to justify the proposed establishment of olonial governments which are confessedly to be and remain outside of the Constitution.

It was invoked by a Democrat with greater and straighter intellect than Mr HILL's when THOMAS JEFFERSON said of the Louisiana purchase almost one hundred vears ago:

"The territory was purchased by the United State in their confederate capacity, and may be disposed of by them at their pleasure. It is in the nature of a co ony whose commerce may be regulated without ar

Forced to confess that it was the Drec Scott case which he cited anonymously a Elmira as affording a conclusive "decision that the United States has no power to hold and govern the Philippines or Porto Ricc except under all the limitations and restrictions imposed by the Constitution, Ma HILL had the impudence to plead that "th Dred Scott case has never been reversed. and its binding authority has never sine been questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States."

This is characteristic of Mr. Hill. As we have shown clearly, and as every lawyer knows, the only point in judgment in the Dred Scott case was the exclusive right of Missouri to determine and regulate the status of persons within her territory. That has not been reversed, except by the events of the civil war and the Constitutional Amendments resulting therefrom Chief Justice Taney's dictum, which Mr. HILL cited as a pretended "decision," did not need to be reversed, for it never pos-

sessed any binding authority. This trick in Mr. HILL's statement is crude and cheap. But either in ignorance or in reckless audacity he goes further and denies that the doctrine invented by CALHOUN and announced obiter from the bench by TANKY has ever been controverted in any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. He said at Brooklyn:

"With due deference to those who differ with me o any subject, I deny that there is any such decision." The reports of the opinions of the Supreme Court since its organization contain many

such decisions; while the dictum in the Dred

Scott case stands practically alone. In the case of Gibson against Choteau the Supreme Court said:

"With respect to the public domain, the Constitu-tion vests in Congress the power of disposition and of making all needful rules and regulations. That power is subject to no limitations."

In deciding the case of the American Insurance Company against Canter, Chief Justice Marshall held that the Constitu tion does not extend of its own unaided force over every territory acquired by the United States. In arguing that case DANIEL WEBSTER had said:

Do the laws of the United States reach Florida Not unless by particular provision . . . Dees the law establishing the court at Key West come within the restrictions of the Constitution of the United

And MARSHALL answered the question in the opinion which he delivered:

These courts, then, are not Constitutional courts which the judicial power conferred by the Consti ition on the General Government can be deposited. are incapable of receiving it are legislative courts, created in virtue of the general right of sovereignty which exists in the Gov ernment or in virtue of that clause which enable Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States. The jurisdiction with which they are invested is not a part of that judicial power which is defined in the Third Article of the Constitution, but is conferred by Congress in the execution of those general power which that body possesses over the territories of the

United States." In the case of the Mormon Church against the United States, a case referred to by Mr. HILL only to distort its true significance, the Supreme Court said:

"Doubtless Congress in legislating for the Terri tories would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments: but those limitations would exist rather by interence and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions."

These and many similar opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States will not that the number of persons temporarily interest the Hon. David Bennett Hill at

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disfranchised through removal from one the present time. He is too busy adding electoral precinct to another must be con- the embers of his professional reputation

What the Telegraphers Say.

A significant communication is that addressed by the organization of telegraphers known as the McKinley-Roosevelt Telegraph League to men of their craft in the United States. Appreciating the highly satisfactory conditions now surrounding them, and hoping that they may continue, the Telegraph League directs the attention of all operators in the country to the need of supporting at the coming election the candidate under whose Administration they have prospered.

"For the first time in the history of the telegraph profession," says the League, every respectable operator desiring employment is found at work." This is so. No more than three years ago the number of unemployed operators hereabouts was so great that young men were dissuaded from studying the art, and schools where it was taught were poorly attended. The trouble was, not that the telegraph was being supplanted to any great extent by newer means of communication, but that the general business of the country was too stagnant to create a demand for the operators' services.

While this was the case particularly among stock and banking houses, where during good times knights of the key Liberals already exhibit a net gain of one find steady and remunerative employment, it was likewise true as regards large railway systems and the great telegraph companies, the volume of whose business reflects in a striking manner the activity of other concerns and enterprises. A few years ago at many of the railroad stations throughout the country one man filled the post that now requires two; and wherever the services of an operator could be dispensed with he was let go, in order that the road might be able to meet the existing deression in traffic

> In 1896 the number of operators out of work was conservatively estimated at 35,000. How the change has been brought about may be seen from the following paragraph of the League's communication:

> "With the return of prosperity, sunshine and happiness in the business world, idleness and stagnation have vanished; hundreds of new telegraph offices have been opened by the respective telegraph com-panies, giving employment to additional managers and operators. Thousands of miles of poles have been planted and wires strung; salaries, too, have been raised, and a larger volume of business than ever before now keeps the wires busy. Nor is there unemployed a espectable railroad operator. The present prosperity of the railroads is a matter of public record, and in the brokerage and banking houses throughout the country hundreds of telegraphers are covering private wires for which in 1896 there was no demand."

> The demand for telegraph operators, like the demand for other wage earners, is regulated by the amount of business being done. Other wage earners will make a grave mistake if they fail to vote with the telegraphers.

The Clifford Case.

A case of more than usual importance is now pending in the Fire Department in the trial of Capt. CLIFFORD, one of the charges against whom is that he is President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, a social organization made up of uniformed firemen and designed to promote their interests and to foster their opportunities for larger pay and mutual protec tion. This organization is declared to be in violation of Section 739 of the City Charter:

" No member of the uniformed force shall be perlitted to contribute any moneys, directly or indi ectly, to any political fund, or to join or become a nember of any political club or association, or of any club or association intended to affect legislation n behalf of the Fire Department or any officer or

It is asserted by the Firemen's Association that objection to it is supplemented with official favor to a new and rival social organization of a quasi-political character nown as the Officers' Association, the maintenance of which is just as much in conravention of the Charter provision as is the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association. At all events, it is a well-known fact that regardless of the Charter provision quoted, a large, if not the larger, number of New York firemen are members and are expected to be members of one political organization which is not solely social and not exclusively

Irrespective of the determination of the Clifford case which will devolve finally ipon the courts, the taxpayers of New York are considerably concerned in the volume of expense now imposed upon them for the salaries and other expenses of the Fire Department the gross amount of which is \$4,840,000 this year, exclusive of nearly \$500,000 additional, derived from public revenues and turned into what is called the Fire Relief Fund. Last year it amounted to \$424,000 in the three boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and The Bronx, exclusive of \$43,150 collected in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens from fireworks and powder permits and in the sources of its ncome are included \$150,000 from the proceeds of liquor tax licenses, \$79,000 from the State tax upon foreign fire insurance companies, \$77,850 from the granting of oil licenses, \$5,850 from firework permits, \$6,598 from the sale of condemned property and \$1,400 from fines imposed for chimney fires, these collections being made by public authority, at public expense and by public officers, but not being devoted to a reduction of public taxation, but to the maintenance of a fund which amounted on Jan. 1.

1900, to \$1,320,000. There should be no ambiguity as to the meaning of a Charter provision designed to increase the efficiency of what is now a Five-Million-Dollar-a-Year municipal de-

We are harpy to report that the Philadelphia Times's desertion of honest money for Bryansm has had the effect of somewhat stiffening and elevating the honest money principles of the Public Ledger, which up to to-day had been timest totally hidden from view and are still pretty cloudy

Does our contemporary expect BRYAN to repudiate free silver? Otherwise nothing that he can say or not say on the subject is of the slightest consequence. He was nominated on a free silver plat orm and renominated on a free silver platform. He is the free silver candidate and that ends the story. Neither the labelling of other issues as paramount nor silence about free silver on the part of BRYAN or any of his followers can change his character as the candidate who stands for degrading the monetary standard and shaking the courts.

Bounder. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Your orrespondents appear to be confused as to the real definition of the word "bounder." A "bounder" is not a cross between a cad and a snob, as suggested; but rather one who is both in every detail. Furthermore, a "bounder" possesses other weaknesses, among them being a constantly insatiable thirs. I am acquainted with a "bounder" who resides in Brooklyn and thib whereof I speak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. Richard Croker once occupied the office of New York City Chamberlain. The Manhattan habit is to prefix "Hon." to all the minor officials of the town and it lasts for life. It is all right

LAKE CLEAR SITE DEFENDED. Advantages It Affords for the New State Hospital for Consumptives

The trustees of the State Hospital for Con sumptives have been examining sites for the proposed hospital since last May. In all twentysix have been looked at and reported on, and 500 acres on the west end of Lake Clear has been selected. This situation is two miles south of Upper Saint Regis Lake, and three miles northeast of Saranac Inn. Lake Clear is on the main line of the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad and can be reached from most parts of the State within a day. In spite of the apparent natural advantages of this site objections to it have been made of late on the ground of expense, and also that the fogs, mists, dampness and excessive rainfalls of Lake Clear will prove injurious to the inmates of the hospital. Many of these objectors have urged the trustees to substitute Dannemora for the site.

In regard to the matter of expense, it is thought the Lake Clear ground can be purchased for about \$8,000. When it is taken into consideration that lands along a railroad in the Adirondacks now have a distinct value, and that the cost of hauling supplies to a place not on a railroad would in the end amount to more than the difference in values, this price s not considered extravagant. Dannemora s seventeen miles from Plate and in a Chateaugay Railroad and can be reached in a comparatively few chateaugay Raliroad and can be reached in a one day's journey from comparatively few places in the State. As to the matter of climate Lake Clear does not vary in the slightest degree from the lake region or the Saranac country of the Adirondacks. It is true that there is a heavier rainfall in this region than in many other parts of the State, but any moisture is rapidly absorbed by the sandy soil. For this reason that region has been the centre toward which consumptives have flocked for many years. The percentage of cures has been so high that the Adirondack Mountains are now looked upon as one of the recognized health resorts of the civilized world for consumption. The trustees of the State Hospital feel that they have no right to select a site where good results might be obtained, but where no sufficient experience has demonstrated the fact.

One of the trustees, when asked about the criticisms of the board's selection the other day, made this statement: They have not been made on altogether tenable grounds. Those who urge the selection of Dannemora and other places ignore one fact that must have preponderate weight in determining the site for the proposed hospital, namely, the well-established results that have been obtained in the cure of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis in that region in which Big Clear Lake is situated.

results that have been obtained in the cure of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis in that region in which Big Clear Luke is situated.

"That portion of the Adirondack Mountains known as the Saranne Lake region has for over twenty years been tested in the treatment of the class of cases that will be eligible for admission to the State Hospital I has been proved by the cures obtained that the climatic conditions of the region meet the requirements. The results secured at the Saranac Lake Sanitarium are the best obtained anywhere in the State of New York, and this sanitarium has been opened long enough, fifteen years, for the collection of scientific data for the probability of cure in individual cases to be estimated.

"While the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis has been carried on for some years in private and semi-charitable institutions with such gratifying results as to make it imperative that the State should offer the benefits of sanitarium treatment to indigent poor it rests as a secret duty on the Board of

t imperative that the State should offer the benefits of sanitarium treatment to indigent poor it rests as a sacred duty on the Board of Trustees, the Forest Preserve Board and the State Board of Health that the State Hospital be blaced in a region that has stood the test of trial, and that this experiment by the State be conjucted under the most favorable circumstances. The results should not be obscured by the question of suitability of size. That the rainfall ducted under the most favorable circumstances. The results should not be obscured by the question of suitability of site. That the rainfall at Big Clear Lake is slightly greater than at Dannemora has been urged as an objection against the site selected. This objection is more apparent than real, for experience has shown that the amount of rainfall must be considered in relation to the soil. The sandy soil and the topography of the Big Clear Lake region render this slight increase of rainfall of no importance.

soil and the topography of the Big Clear Lake region render this slight increase of rainfall of no importance.

In addition to the climatic conditions the site selected for the sanitarium must afford patients opportunities for suitable exercise and recreation. It is very necessary that the patients should be interested, and that the depressing effect of removal from home and friends be minimized. The lake regions offer these opportunities. Extended landscapes may become monotonous, but one can never tire become monotonous, but one can never tire watching the ever-changing panorama of an Adirondack lake. "Properly conducted sanitariums for con-

"Properly conducted sanitariums for con-sumptives are not a menace to the community in which they are placed. This has been proved by statistics, and the fear that our State Hos-pital will render the territory for miles around dangerous is groundless. One of the chief arguments used by those favoring Dannemora as a site is that the expense would be less. Con-vict labor could be used, and stone quarries are conveniently near. This, of course, has very little weight from a scientific or humanitarian standpoint."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Negotiations too Be Reopened for Installing It in Our Warships. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Negotiations are about

and Mr. Marconi, the inventor of the wireless legraph system, for installing the system on poard ships of the United States Navy. The revious negotiations came to an end because he Department regarded the price named by Mr. Marconi for the use of his system as exessive. At that time he wanted \$10,000 royalty nd \$10,000 for each set of instruments installed. ecently the Department has learned that the British Admiralty has secured the use of the Marconi invention at the rate of £200 per each Marconi invention at the rate of £200 per each installation, and has placed instruments on board thirty-two warships. The Navy Department regards that rate as reasonable, and will make overtures to Mr Marconi in the hope of securing quite as good terms. Should an arrangement be effected, the vessels for the North Atlantic Squadron may be the first to receive the instruments. The experiments conducted by several officers with the Marconi instruments were satisfactory enough to bring them to the conclusion that wireless telegraphy would be of value to ships at sea. them to the conclusion that wire would be of value to ships at sea.

YAQUI PEACE PLAN REJECTED.

sions Asked by the Indians.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Oct. 3.-The negotiaons between the five Yaqui Indian emissaries and President Diaz for a settlement of the hostilities now existing between the Yaquis and the Mexican Government have failed to accomplish anything and the peace bearers have arrived here on their way home

bearers have arrived here on their way home from the City of Mexico. They report that President Diaz refused to consider their proposal for peace, as he looked upon it as granting too many concessions to the Indians. These emissaries belong to the peace faction of the tribe and they hope to secure a modification of the original proposal that will be acceptable to the Mexican authorities and bring about the termination of the disastrous war. Fighting still continues and the Government troops seem to be making slow but steady advances into the Indian country. The Indians are divided into numerous small bands and they practise the guerrilla method of warnd they practise the guerrilla method of war

Bishop Littlejohn Decides Against the Rev. Dr. Blanchett.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the diocese Long Island has rendered a decision against the Rev. Dr. J. B. Blanchett of Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I. Dr. Blanchett will be reuested to resign his pastorate. In a sermon quested to resign his pastorate. In a sermon last spring Dr. Blanchett intimated that certain funds of the church had been misappropriated. Members of the vestry asked him to resign, but he refused to do so, and the matter was referred to the Bishop. The case was given a hearing before the Standing Committee last June. The Bishop's decision is looked upon as a yindication by the members of the vestry. a vindication by the members of the vestry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer has earnestly tried to discover one actual travelling prosperity wreckers, but has not yet found a single

Travelling through this State for the past two onths, I am convinced that William McKinley is going to win this State with a large plurality. The people know what side their "bread is buttered on" this time. The days of Bryanism or any other ism that is against our country, flag and prosperity are drawing to a close A SALESMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your calen dar for 1900 gives a portrait of plain "Theodore Roosevelt' and also that of the Hon. Richard Croker. Why "Hon." Why should he have this distinction and honor! As I understand it he is simply a politician pure and simple. So is Fiddles Pinkelstein of "de Ate." Why not Hon. Finkelstein?

A. S. CLARK.

GEN. HARRISON IN THE CAMPAIGN. The Former President Will Make His Opinions

Felt in His Own Way at the Proper Time. CHICAGO, Oct. 3.-Since the renomination of President McKinley and the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice-President by the National Convention at Philadelphia former President Benjamin Harrison has been pestered by all sorts and conditions of Republicans take the stump. The ex-President, like all other distinguished Republicans, received the formal invitation of the Republican National Committee to speak for the national candidates of the Republican party. It is true that through the ignorance of a clerk at Eastern Headquarters in New York the invitation was addressed to "The Hon. William Henry Harrison," Gen. Harrison's grandfather who was President fifty years ago. That error had no influence with Gen. Harrison when he returned a reply to the committee saying that he had had no thought of reentering national politics

The response was as formal as the invitation. Since then, it was learned to-day, that many of the oid personal friends of ex-President Harrison have had talks with him, all to the effect that his silence in a campaign like this might be misconstrued, especially by the thousands of Republicans who delighted to do honor to him in the campaigns of 1888 and 1802. To many of these comments the former President replied that those who knew him were well aware of his sentiments and in a certain sense he believed it to be indelicate for him to mount the hustings. Nevertheless, in reply to the letters of personal friends tien. Harrison has written the strongest kind of sentiments in opposition to Bryan and Bryanism and, further, it is his purpose to make known before election day in his own good and fashion in a public way his unswerving support of the national Administration and its policies. It was said to-day that ex-President Harrison may do this either in a speech or by an authorized newspaper interview or by presiding at one of the great Republican demonstrations which are to mark the final days of the campaign. One thing is positive, according to the ex-President's personal friends, he is to make known in his own way to all men his unalterable opposition as a citizen and as a Republican to all doctrines that are advanced by Mr Bryan and his associate campaigners. Senator Hanna saw a despatch from New York to-day announcing that Richard Croker, Tammany's chieftain, had said that Bryan is to carry California, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and New York.

Senator Hanna replied: The response was as formal as the invitation

Senator Hanna replied: "Mr. Croker's connection

York.

Senator Hanna replied:

"Mr. Croker's connection with national polities is of such short duration that I don't think he knows what he is taking about. There are four weeks more of this campaign, and at the end of that time Mr. Croker will find that Mr. Bryan hasn't carried one of the States he has named."

"How so?" Senator Hanna was asked.

"Because the people are now becoming aroused to the importance of the situation, and the awakened interest will grow as the campaign progresses, and the verdict of the people will be against Croker, Bryan and Company."

In 1898 President McKinley carried all of the States Mr. Croker says Mr. Bryan is to carry this year, with the exception of one electoral vote in California and one in Kentucky. Seven of the California electors received 2.797 plurality for McKinley, the remaining electoral vote going to Bryan by 148 plurality: McKinley's plurality in Delaware was 3.300; in Kentucky, 281; in Illinois, 142,498; in Indiana, 18.181; in Maryland, 32,224; in West Virginia, 4.174 and in New York, 268,469. The Eastern Republican campaigners at 1 Madison avenue, New York, are now devoting their energies to Delaware, West Virginia and Maryland.

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS. Census Bulletin Showing the Increase in Each

Decade Since 1820. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The first census bulletin

giving the population of a State by towns and countles for 1900, was issued by the bureau this afternoon. It relates to Arkansas and contains information which will doubtless be of value to the inhabitants of that State. As the other State population bulletins will probably be modelled on the same lines, it is interesting to note that the bulletin begins with the announcement that Arkansas was organized as a Territory, March 2, 1819, and admitted as a State June 15, 1836. The first table shows the population of the State at every census since 1820, when it had 14,256 inhabitants In 1990 it has 1.311.564 inhabitants, an increase of 183,385 since 1890 or 16.25 per cent. crease is not so large, numerically or in percentage, as that between 1880 and 1890, which centage, as that between 1880 and 1890, which was 325,624 or 40.58 per cent. The rate of increase between 1890 and 1900 is only about two fifths of the increase for the preceding ten years, and less than one fourth of that between 1870 and 1880. From 1860 to 1870 there was an increase of only 11.26 per cent, but prior to 1860 the population more than doubled itself during each decade and for the period from 1870 to 1870 the increase was 221.00 per cent. The population of Arkansas is more than inery times as large as the population in 1820, is land surface is approximately 53,845 square riles. In 1880 the average number of persons miles. In 1880 the average number of persons to a square mile was 21.27 and in 1800, 24.73. The second table shows the population of the State at each census since 1820 by counties, and the third the increase or decrease for each county since 1890. Of the seventy-five counties in the State all but four have increased in population during the present decade, six showing an increase of more than 50 per cent. Pulaski county shows the largest numerical increase, 15.850, but three-fourths of this is due to the increase in the population of Little Rock. Four counties show a decrease. o be reopened between the Navy Department

three-fourths of this is due to the increase in the population of Little Rock. Four counties show a decrease.

The next table shows the population by townships, compared as far as possible with the census of 1890. There are 184 incorporated towns, cities and villages in Arkansas, and their population is given in another table. Of these only 19 have a population of more than 2,000. Five have more than 5,000, namely: Little Rock, 38,307; Fort Smith, 11,587; Hot Springs 9,975; Pine Bluff, 11,496, and Helena, 5,550. In 1850 Little Rock had a ropulation of 2,167. Between 1890 and 1900, 12,433. The percentage of increase for the first period was 96,94, and for the second, 48,05.

WELL-KNOWN NICARAGUANS ARRIVE. Minister to This Country Brings Important Letters Regarding the Canal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.-Louis Corea, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States. Bernardo Sanchez, Superintendent of Public Education of Nicaragua, and Benjamin V Daurre, Nicaraguan Consul to New Orleans, arrived here to-day from Bluefields, having been detained at quarantine station five days The Nicaraguans all complained of the Louis-

The Nicaraguans all complained of the Louisiana quarantine as unnecessary, saying there had not been a case of yellow fever in Bluefields for forty-nine years.

Minister Corea telegraphed to the State Department at Washington asking to be allowed to pass through, but received reply that the quarantine was a State matter with which the Federal Government could not interfere. Senor Sanchez comes to the United States to study the public school system with the view of introducing its chief features into Nicaragua. Senor Corea comes with important communications from President Telaya relative to the Nicaraom President Telaya relative to the Nicara

NEW YORK ZIONISTS MEET.

Plan Would Soon Be Realized.

The Rev. Joseph Seff who recently came to this country from Vienna as the representative of the Central Committee of Zionists addressed the local Zionists last night in the hall at 227 the local Zionists last night in the hall at 227. East Broadway. He described the recent Zionist convention in London and assured the audience that a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would soon be a reality. He said that the money to pay the Sultan of Turkey for his consent to an autonomist government, for the contemplated Jewish commonwealth had already been niedsed.

been pledged.

Mr. Seff said that his object in touring the
United States in behalf of the movement wa oraise funds to pay the expenses of the Centra committee in Vienna. He asked all those who believed in the movement to become member by the payment of 25 cents in advance for a a young woman of Springfield

year's membership Miss Katz. a young woman of Spri Mass, described the progress of the mo-in that city.

Loss of Life at Level Crossings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir. As a partial preventive of the frequent and lamentable

loss of life at level crossings in the United States would offer the suggestion that a plan adopted at much used level crossing at Polegate on the Brighton Railway in England be tried in this country. The gates of this crossing are about five feet in height and with many bars placed so close together that even a dog could not easily pass between them. These gates open across the track, and when so opened present to the driver of an approaching train two huge red disks by day and red lamps at right, so that an engineer must disregard the signals and that an engineer must disregard the signals and amash the heavy gates before any person crossing the track can be injured. In the course of forty years I have never heard of an accident at this crossing. A gatelender is necessarily on duty at this point at all house of the day and night and no one can get on the line without his permission as the railway is carefully fenged in on each side of the gates. Surely this plan is worth a trial here.

NEW YORK, Oct 2.

DIED WATCHING HIS PROPERTY. Queer End of J. O. West in an Untenanted

House at First Puzz'ed the Police. James O. West, 67 years old, a wealthy real estate dealer of 61 West Fort-ninth street, was found dead early yesterday in a room on the third floor of an untenanted house at 2012 Fifth avenue. The house was owned by Mr. West and was occupied by his family until a few years ago. He was found lying on a couch made of three window shutters, covered with a counterpane, his head resting on a pillow. An autopsy showed that death was due to rupture of the heart caused by the expulsion of a gallstone.

The police of the East 126th street station at first reported the case as a suicide. The body was discovered by Policeman John McAvoy, who on passing the home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning found the front door open. Expecting to find thieves stealing lead pipe the policeman searched the house and found West dead. The police couldn't understand why, if his death was due to natural causes, he should go into a vacant house to die, but J. B Ketcham, a real estate dealer of 18 West 125th street, who identified the body, explained that West had been very anxious to sell the house and to that end watched it carefully to see that thieves did not get in and wreck it. He had expected to close a sale of the house yester-

expected to close a sale of the house yester-day, Mr. Ketcham added.
West was well off. His father, Joseph I.
West, died in 1893 leaving an estate of more than \$1,000,000, which was divided equally among his two sons and his daughter, Mrs. Joseph A. Johnson of Orange, N. J. The elder West made his money in real estate and in preeding, trotting horses, James O. West Joseph A. Johnson of Orange, N. J. The elder West made his money in real estate and in breeding trotting horses. James O. West was left in charge of his father's interests. With his brother, Joseph G. West, he managed one of the largest stock farms in Iowa from 1878 to 1888, and raised many celebrated trotters. He leaves five sons and two daughters, Miss Stella West, who recently took the white veil in a convent at Dubuque, Ia., and Mrs. James Ollver Vanderbilt of Orange, N. J. The sons are Norman West, who owns a cattle ranch in Oregon, James O. West, Jr., Percy West, who is now making a trip around the world. Rodney West, a real estate dealer in this city, and Joseph West of Washington, Conn.

PEARODY TRUSTEES MEET.

The Old Board of Officers Re-elected-Annual Banquet Last Night.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their annual meeting yesterday n the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, the first vice-chairman of the trustees, presided in the absence of William M. Evarts, who is the chairman. Mr. Evarts is the sole remaining member of the original Board of Trustees appointed by the late George Peabody, ne founder of the fund. The trustees present yesterday were: The Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota, United States Senator Seorge F. Hoar, Samuel A. Green and Richard Olney of Massachusetts.; Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee: Judge Charles E. Fenner of Lou-

of Tennessee; Judge Charles E. Fenner of Louisiana; Henderson M. Somerville of Alabama; J. L. M. Curry of Washington, D. C.; William A. Courtenay of Virginia and J. Pierpont Morgan of New York

Bishop Whipple opened the meeting with prayer and the old officers were reelected. A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for Mr. Evarts in his long illness. Dr. Curry, the general agent, presented his report and it was adopted, together with that of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Treasurer. The report of President W. H. Payne of the Normal College at Nashville was also adopted. The sum of \$500 was appropriated to purchase books for this college. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Board of Trustees in this city on the first Thursday in November, 1901.

The trustees held their annual banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Covers were laid for twenty-two persons. There were no speeches. During the dinner the diners arose at a signal from Chief Justice Fuller and drank in silence a toast to the memory of George Peabody.

ONE DOORYARD SPEECH AT CANTON.

Gov. Roosevelt to Speak From President Mckinley's Front Porch on Oct. 18. CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—There is at least on doorvard delegation in sight to tramp down he struggling grass on President McKinley's awn. It will come bright and early on the norning of Oct. 18, when Gov. Roosevelt comes morning of Oct. 18, when Gov. Roosevelt comes to town. The Governor will speak in Cleveland the night before, will reach Akron some time during the morning and hold a sunrise meeting of twenty minutes, and is scheduled to reach Canton by 8 A. M. Here he is to be transferred to another road to go to Wheeling, and while the transfer is being made the bands and political organizations of the city are to escort him to the McKinley home, where he is to make a speech from the famous front porch. Delegations are being organized in other towns of the county and adjacent territory and a big crowd is expected, notwithstanding the early hour Details of the programme have not been announced, but it is more than prob-able that President McKinley will introduce the Governor. This announcement is followed closely by the query on the part of Cantonians generally: Is this to be the beginning of a delegation period with speeches by the Presi-dent to close the campaign?

There are no indications about the McKinley

WELL, WILL BROOKLYN BUY WATER?

Looks Like It, Although Queens Protests That It's Just Such a Job as Ramapo. At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday the proposition of the Queens County Water Supply Company to furnish Brooklyn a service of seven to nine million gallons daily at \$35 a million was received. President Grout made a speech favoring immediate acceptance of the proposition. President Bowley of Queens expressed his astonish ment that President Grout, who had opposed the Ramapo scheme, should at this time favor

the Ramapo scheme, should at this time favor enriching a private company.

"If Brooklyn's need is so pressing," he said,
"why isn't the water company's property condemned and acquired by the city? This job is as bad as the Ramapo. Why enhance the
value of the company's plant and then begin
condemnation proceedings? Why not condemn
pow?"

President Holahan said that he was glad to see that President Grout thought as he did, that when water was quickly needed it should be bought at once and paid for. Mr. Grout said that condemnation proceedings would take too long. The matter was referred to Commissioner Dulton with a request that he report at the part meeting. at the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted requiring the
West Chester Water Company to supply consumers in West Chester at the same rate charged

consumers in Mount Vernon. Winston Spencer Churchill to Lecture Here Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, who was

elected to Parliament on Monday, a son of Lady Randolph Churchill, will begin his American lecture tour Dec. 12, the anniversary of his capture in South Africa by the Boers, in the large ballroom of the Walderf-Astoria. His subject will be. "London to Pretoria via Ladysmith," with the story of his capture thrown in.

Question From the Royal Arcanun TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Through the olumns of THE SUN I desire to ask Mr. Bryan a uestion on his free and unlimited coinage of silver

I am married and a member of the Royal Arcanum. My life is insured for \$5,000 in favor of my wife. This \$5,000 should I die now would be paid to my widow in money redeemable all over the world at its face value. Mr Bryan is elected and the free and unlimited

coinage of silver becomes an established fact. I die thereafter. My widow receives \$3,000 in silver. She has no relatives in this country and wants to return to scotland and finds that her \$5,000 in silver is worth leave half the race in ignorance, how shall we hope to has no relatives in this country and wants to return to about \$1,590 in other countries. I would like to ask Mr. Bryan why I should vote for

him and his policy, knowing that in case of my death my widow under the present Administration and the Administration of McKinley and Roosevelt would re ceive \$3,000 in the currency of this country worth 100 cents on the dollar anywhere in the world. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

A "boa constrictor," "the very worst trust in the world," or "rampire"-these are hard names, but even such terms fall to express the character of the enterprise which is denuding the mountains of New Hampshire, and bringing ruin and desolation upon them. The gravity of the situation cannot be exaggerated. What the remedy may be does not appear For while on the one hand the people of New Hampshire have to deal with the remorseless greed of the lumber operators, on the other they are handlcapped and shorn of might by their own indifference and ignorant want of appreciation of the evil and the ne-cessity of its cure. There is one way, and one way only, to save the White Mountain forests, and that is by condemnation and the taking of the land by right | age holdings than are the fortunes of the richest mon

GEN. WOOD'S REPORT ON CURA.

Health and Conduct of Troops Excellent -\$13,626,841 to Be Expended on Roads. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The War Department

has just received from Havana a copy of Gan Wood's annual report on the work in Cubi. The book contains 800 pages and includes reports on the geographical and physical features of the island, present state of improvement on plantations, census, inland transportation mineral resources, public lands and forests, It is profusely illustrated and presents the reports of the various staff officers and department commanders. A feature of Gen. Lee's report to Gen. Wood is the result of a practical test of the army canteen, which receives Ger Lee's indorsement, the test showing a better condition of the health of the troops having the canteen system. Gen. Wood says: "The general reductions in the garri-

sons since December, 1899, have resulted

in the abandonment of the posts of

Baracoa, Gibara, Nuevitas, Calbarien, Car-

denas, Sagua la Grande, Placetas, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad. Pinar del Rio and Guanajay and the abandonment of many temporary stations, and in the concentration of the troops of the remaining regiments into comparatively large garrisons. The Seventh Cavalry is assembled at Camp Columbia, the Second Artillery garrisons the defences of Havana, and one light battery is at Columbia barracks. The entire Second Cavalry has been assembled at Matanzas headquarters, and one battalion of the Tenth Infantry at Clenfuegos, the remaining battalions being stationed at Morro Castle, Santiago. All troops intended for service in Cuba should be mounted. intended for service in Cuba should be mounted. Infantry engaged in active work in Cuba during the hot and rainy season, and even during the winter, will suffer from malaria, heat and exhaustion, whereas mounted troops can perform hard service without bad results.

"The posts in the division are in good condition to shelter troops. After two years' service in the island, I think it can be said that our troops can serve here without difficulty. The health of the entire command is excellent. The general conduct of the troops has been most admirable, and it may be said that complaints against the troops from the civil authorities and individuals have been of extremely rare occurrence.

currence.

Gen. Wood has transmitted to the War Department a copy of the report of Secretary of Public Works Villalon, which deals largely with the proposed construction of new roads in Cuba. The projects contemplate principally the opening of transportation from the interior to the important cities so as to give the Cuo the important cities so as to give the Cu-pans facilities for reaching the markets with penditure of \$2,052,000 is proposed for projected roads in the Province of Pinar del Rio; \$1,032,penditure of \$2.003.000 is proposed for projected roads in the Province of Pinar del Rio; \$1.032,-000 in Havana province; \$324.000 in Matanzas province; \$312.000 in Puerto Principe province and \$1.243.000 in Santiago. Secretary Villalon says that in the Island of Cuba 440 kilometres of roads is now under construction, at an estimated cost of \$2.507.041; 4.923 kilometres have been surveved, the cost of construction of which would be \$2.953.800, while the projected roads cover 1.347 kilometres at a cost of \$8.076.000; making a grand total of \$13.625.841 to be expended on roads in the island. One of the roads proposed is to run from Managua to Batabana, and thence connecting with roads into Havana. This will enable cattle dealers in Camaguey to get their cattle to Havana independently of the railroads.

OUR FLAG TORN DOWN IN MEXICO? No Complaint to That Effect Made to the State Department by Our Consul.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-The attention of the State Department has been attracted to ewspaper despatches from San Antonio, saying that a Mexican mob tore down the Stars and Stripes from the United States Consustars and Stripes from the United States Consulate at Chihuahna on Sept. 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, but so far the Consul there, W. W. Mills, has made no complaint. It was said at the Department to-day that unless Mr. Mills made a report of the affair no attention would be paid to it, and as the incident occurred so long ago it is believed that Mr. Mills has decided to ignore it, considering it too trivial for notice.

SAILORS SCARCE AT 'FRISCO. Four Deep-Water Vessels Now in Port Unable to Get Crews.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 .- The scarcity of

sailors in the local port is beginning to cause serious inconvenience to masters of outwardbound ships. At least four deep-water vessels are tied up, unable to put to sea because of lack of crews. These are the American ships Edward Sewell and George Scoffeld and the British ships Melverton and Ownee Shipping men say this condition is not due to

any combination among the boarding house masters, but is entirely due to lack of men. Sailors prefer the coastwise service, as the trips are short and the fare much better.

HOMEOPATHISTS IN SESSION. Annual Meeting of the State Society in Brooklyn.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the homosopathic physicians of New York State was opened yesterday morning in the Germania Club in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Hillis made the invocation and the address of welcome was delivered by President Daniel Simmons of the Kings County society. Dr. William Morris Butler, President of the State society, reviewed the history of the organization and its steady advancement. Two sessions were held and sapers were read on various medical topics. The society will hold its annual dinner to-night at the Germania Club and two closing meetings will be held to-morrow at the Flower Hospital.

Only One Lighthouse Lost in the Great Gal-

veston Storm. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—Commander S R. Selfridge, U. S. Lighthouse Inspector for the Gulf Coast, has just reached here from an inspection of the lighthouses in and around Galveston and reports that the damage done by the late storm was less than was first feared. Only one lighthouse was lost, that at Half Moon Shoals, near Galveston. It was totally destroyed and the keeper drowned. Nearly all the lighthouses on the Texas coast were damaged, but this d d not prevent proper attention being paid to the lights, which have been kept burning throughout and after the storm.

burning throughout and after thestorm. \$75,000 for Archibald Clavering Guntber. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3. - Archibald Clavering Gunther, the California novelist, who has made his home in New York for several years, gets \$75,0 0 of his mother's estate by a will filed here

The Dixie Sails for Fayal.

The United States cruiser Dixie sailed from Hampton Roads for Fayal shortly after noon to-day and passed out at Cape Henry soon afterward.

A Roman Catholic Bishop on the Education of Woman.

From a sermon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spaiding at Rome Since it is our duty to educate, it is our duty to give he best education, and first of all to give the best education to woman: for she, as mother, is the ab original God appointed educator. What hope is there of genuin progress, in the religious life especially, if we leave her uneducated? Where woman is ignorant, man is coarse and sensual; where her religion is but a

superstition, he is sceptical and irreverent.

If we are to have a race of enlightened, noble and brave men, we must give to woman the best education it is possible for her to receive. She has the same right as a man to become all that she may be, to know whatever may be known, to do whatever is fair lift the other half into the light of truth and love? Let woman's mental power increase, let her influence grow, and more and more she will stand by the side of man as a helper in all his struggles to make the

The Two Candidates.

From the New York Home Life. Home Life makes no apologies for demanding the election of McKinley and Roosevelt on purely busi-

ness grounds. If Bryan were elected President he would tampe with the finance, he would upset the business con-ditions. McKinley is tried, conservative and a trained Executive. What do the Democrats offer? A young man whose predictions of four years ago were wild. not to say distinctly crazy.

The Rich in This Country's Early Days.

Mr. Freeman O. Willey has given some suggestive figures indicating that relatively to the whole increase of wealth the rich are not getting richer. He contends that the fortunes of Washington, Girard and Astor in the early days were far greater compared to the aver-